

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY REPORTS.

Status and progress of epidemics.

Asiatic cholera.—Cholera reports received since the preparation of the last summary do not show any extension of the area of prevalence of the epidemic. At Calcutta there were 5 fatal cases for the week ending June 10, and 1 at Madras for the week ending June 9. The Calcutta cases were 4 Hindus and 1 Mohammedan. There was no connection with the shipping nor with the port. For the corresponding weeks there were in 1904 7 deaths at Calcutta from cholera; in 1903, 45 deaths; 1902, 32 deaths; 1901, 53 deaths; and 1900, 101 deaths.

Yellow fever.—The dispatch printed in the present issue of the Public Health Reports from the American consul at Goree-Dakar, on the west coast of Africa, an area of great epidemiological interest, reporting the presence of yellow fever in Senegal, with an incidental exodus of foreigners, draws attention to the obscure but none the less important question of the initial home of yellow fever. Early historians record epidemics both in Africa and the West Indies prior to the advent of the white man, outbreaks which, though not proven to be yellow fever, might easily have been that disease.

In favor of the theory of the African origin of yellow fever is the circumstance that when the West Indies were first settled the disease was unknown in the islands, that later it broke out, prevailed for a time and then disappeared, and that at the present time most of the Antilles are unusually healthy for tropical islands and present no evidence of being essentially endemic seats of the disease. For these reasons many writers believe that the original home of yellow fever must be looked for outside of America, and maintain that it was first introduced into the western world by slave ships from the west coast of Africa. Dakar, where the appearance of yellow fever is at present reported, is situated on the extreme point of Cape Verde, in the French colony of Senegal, of which it is one of the chief towns, 1½ miles north of Goree, the two places often being known by the compound name, Goree-Dakar.

Dakar has a population of about 3,500. It is connected by a railroad, 163 miles long, with St. Louis, the residence of the governor. St. Louis is situated at the mouth of the Senegal. The first authentic

accounts of yellow fever in Africa are descriptions of an epidemic that prevailed at St. Louis in 1778, and was traced to importation from Sierra Leone. Writers who adhere to the theory of the West Indian origin of yellow fever discredit all chronicles of previous prevalences in Africa, declaring that the Gulf of Mexico has always been the headquarters of the disease, and affirm that the pestilences that occurred in West Africa before 1778 were not yellow fever.

However this may be, it is clear that the accounts of these early epidemics on both sides of the ocean are sufficiently inexact to cause a wide division of opinion among medical historians. Of more recent prevalences of yellow fever in West Africa there can be no doubt. The Gold Coast and portions of the Gambia and Senegal coasts have been so frequently visited that it does not seem at all incredible that the disease is at present endemically fixed in those sections, and that the succeeding outbreaks have not in all cases been due to a fresh importation of infection.

In a recent foreign office publication the British vice-consul at Grand Bassam discusses the extensive prevalence of yellow fever in that French colony in 1903, and says that the disease had reappeared again and again in such continuous and disastrous outbreaks that in 1899 it was proposed to abandon the town completely. In 1900 there was a severe prevalence at Gorée-Dakar.

Owing to the recent rumors of yellow fever on the west coast of Africa, a request was made June 12, 1905, to the consul-general at Monrovia, Liberia, for a report on the prevalence of the disease.

The British vice-consul at Grand Bassam states that in 1903 the mortality was no less than 50 per cent of the population. Quite recently steps have been taken for the extermination of mosquitoes at Grand Bassam, at which point the marshy land does not enter the coast farther than about 200 yards. The United States consul at Sierra Leone, writing at the beginning of the former extensive epidemic, says that the infected strip extended from the Gold Coast on the east, up to and including Half Jack on the west.

The West African islands have suffered from time to time from yellow fever, which, however, does not appear to have a tendency to extend inward on the African Continent. Three years ago the consul at Teneriffe reported that the strictest kind of a quarantine was being maintained in the Canary Islands against arrivals from the French Ivory Coast. "The health of Dakar, where yellow fever is now reported present, is not unimportant to the Western Hemisphere. It is the only true port of Senegal, and is visited by Atlantic steamers on their way from France to South America. In constant coastwise communication with Sierra Leone and places to the southeast and north, it is in position to receive or transmit contagious diseases existing in that section. Dakar is a stopping point on the trade route

between Bordeaux and Pernambuco (thirteen days) and Rio de Janeiro (sixteen days). Goree has an open roadstead where vessels anchor at some distance from shore, and there is a bar that renders the port of St. Louis difficult of access.

During the week ending July 1, 1 case of yellow fever occurred at Tierra Blanca, near Veracruz, where a number of cases have been reported lately, and 1 case with 1 death at Tehuantepec, a river port of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec having a population of about 15,000, mostly descendants of Indians. Tehuantepec has a small coasting and fishing trade and exports indigo and salt.

One case of yellow fever was reported at Veracruz, July 11. At Belize, British Honduras, during the week ending July 6 there was an additional case with 1 death. In Honduras, 7 cases with 3 deaths from yellow fever occurred at Puerto Cortez in the same week, and the disease was reported to be epidemic at San Pedro, 35 miles from Puerto Cortes on the line of railroad. All the smaller towns along the line are said to be free from the disease.

Reports from the Canal Zone indicate that there were 2 cases of yellow fever with 1 death at Colon from June 29 to July 1.

From June 23 to July 6, 7 cases and 1 death from yellow fever occurred at Livingston, Guatemala. Previous to the former date there had been 5 cases and 4 deaths. In Maracaibo, Venezuela, the disease was reported present June 22, but not in epidemic form. Three deaths from yellow fever were recorded between June 14 and 20 at Guayaquil, Ecuador, the only port on the west coast of South America, where, as far as is known, the disease exists at present.

Bubonic plague.—An active crusade is being made against rats at Panama and La Boca, and at the latter place a plague-infected rat has been found on the wharf where the negro laborer who recently died of plague was employed in handling freight. The docks at Colon are also, it is reported, infested with rats. The cause of death in the La Boca case has been demonstrated bacteriologically.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr writes, under date of July 4, from Colon, that as soon as the case was discovered, a strict quarantine was placed on the settlement of La Boca, a cordon established, and a house to house inspection made under the direction of the chief quarantine officer. In addition to the campaign against rats at La Boca and Panama, all the houses in La Boca were fumigated and otherwise disinfected and everybody in town was inspected. As for Colon, Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr states that no measures have been instituted to exterminate the rats that infest the wharves, and he adds that "as vessels lie at the docks, loading and discharging, day and night, there is every possibility of rats getting aboard."

"The facilities for the proper fumigation of vessels to destroy rats are very meager at this port," he adds, "and the assistance of the

Isthmian quarantine service must be called for in order to obtain the requisite number of pots and the necessary amount of sulphur for this work. The steamship *Alliance*, of the Panama Railroad Line, was fumigated on her last voyage by the New York quarantine service, and a repetition of the process here [at Colon] on July 1 resulted in the destruction of over 100 rats. Every compartment of the ship, with the exception of the saloons and staterooms, was fumigated with 3 per cent sulphur dioxide for six hours."

The Government of Costa Rica, the next door neighbor of Panama, has, owing to the appearance of the case in question, promulgated a decree, under date of June 26, closing the ports of the Republic of Costa Rica against vessels from the Republic of Panama, or from places in direct relation with the ports of Panama. Absolute closure of ports against infected places, as well as quarantine in the original sense of the term, namely, a detention of forty days, procedures ruinous to commerce, have rarely been practiced in recent times, though occasionally adopted as temporary expedients during panics for the exclusion of arrivals by land.

Such measures form a striking feature of the quarantine traditions of Turkey and Greece in combat with pestilence in the Levant, as well as of Spain and Portugal and their colonies as a protection against yellow fever. They have been quite generally replaced throughout the world by a rational system consisting of appropriate disinfection, with detention and observation for a period covering the duration of incubation of the disease against which prophylaxis is directed.

There are a number of English, German, French, and Italian settlements in Costa Rica as well as the Spanish settlements characteristic of other Central American countries. The proportion to the general population of persons of unmixed white blood is larger than in any other Central American State. An idea of Costa Rica's shipping may be had from statistics which show that the total value of the exports of the Republic for 1890 was about \$7,500,000, consisting chiefly of coffee (about 34,000,000 pounds in 1890), but also comprising fruits, skins and hides, cabinet woods, cocoa, caoutchouc, and precious metals. The imports, of which the United States provides about one-third, had a value in 1890 of about \$3,000,000 less than the exports. In 1892 there were about 250 miles of railroad. The Cordillera de Chirique Mountains form a natural boundary between the Republics of Panama and Costa Rica, a barrier not without sanitary value, but which does not, however, correspond to the partition heretofore claimed by Costa Rica for the separation of that Republic from Colombia.

The railroad line from Limon, on the Atlantic, through San Jose, the capital, to Alajuela, on the Pacific, gives an additional commercial importance to these places. Limon, at the Gulf side of Costa Rica, is

on the same coastwise mail route with Colon, 195 nautical miles distant from that place; and the Pacific Costa Rican ports are in similar relation with Panama.

Through the State Department a copy of a decree dated July 2 has been received from the American consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, in which quarantine is declared at Barranquilla against Colon. All vessels from the latter port are required to undergo twelve to fifteen days' detention at the light-house of Puerto Belillo, 4 miles from Puerto Colombia (Savanilla), a point on the coast directly west of Barranquilla, which is within the mouth of the Magdalena River. More than a dozen steamers, apart from seagoing vessels, ply on the Magdalena between Barranquilla and other river ports.

A case of plague was found, June 5, at Aden on board the British steamship *Arabia* from Bombay, bound for Marseille and London. The vessel carried 258 passengers and 288 crew. The sick man was a Lascar seaman.

Quarantine regulations.—By a circular of the maritime authorities of Trieste, Austria, dated May 3, 1905, quarantine regulations were put in force against arrivals from Brazil.

An order dated June 12, promulgated in Cyprus, requires inspection of all steerage passengers from Egypt and disinfection of their effects.

Quarantine regulations against arrivals from Suez, Alexandria, and Port Said are repealed by a decision of the sanitary board of Constantinople, dated June 14, 1905.

May 9 plague quarantine was put in force in the Dutch East Indies against arrivals from Swatow, China.

The Italian ordinance of November 26, 1904, against arrivals from Aden was repealed June 17.

By an order dated June 23 arrivals at Italian ports from Alexandria, Egypt, are subject to the precautionary measures against plague prescribed by the ordinance of February 23, 1902.

By a Russian decision of June 13, the land frontier between Russia and Persia was opened to travelers and goods.

In Turkey all departures later than June 4 from Alexandria, Egypt, are subject to disinfection and destruction of rodents prior to entering Ottoman ports.

In Holland by a royal order, dated June 10, epidemic cerebral spinal meningitis has been declared a quarantinable disease and added to the list of maladies whose introduction from vessels coming from the open sea is prohibited. The decree is applicable for one year from date of issue.

GENERAL SANITARY INFORMATION.

Dengue and mosquitoes.—In a paper treating of mosquitoes, read recently before the Louisiana Naturalists' Society, Dr. W. H. Dupree

states that the geographical distribution and symptomatology of dengue suggest for it an etiology similar to that of yellow fever. An intracorpuseular organism with a life cycle longer than that of the malarial parasites has been described by Graham. The organism was found in the blood of dengue patients in Beirut, Syria.

Mosquitoes of the genus *Culex* were abundant during the dengue epidemic in question. The disease, it is said, did not occur in persons protected against the mosquito. In persons under observation it was produced by the bite of mosquitoes. Mosquitoes fed on the blood of dengue-infected persons were capable of transmitting the disease.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Report from Gulfport, Miss.—Death from typhoid fever on ship Dora Baltea—Health conditions of city good.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Sheely reports, July 10, as follows:

A death from typhoid fever occurred on July 7 on the Italian ship *Dora Baltea*, from Philadelphia via Tampa, Mobile, and Gulfport. The ship took water at Philadelphia and Mobile. Her water tanks have been emptied and thoroughly cleansed. No other member of the crew has been sick.

The health of the city has been excellent.

Smallpox in Portland, Oreg.—Cases imported.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wheeler reports, July 6, as follows:

There have been 6 cases of smallpox in the city pesthouse during the month of June, 1905. These cases came to the city from various parts of this State and adjoining States.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended July 8, 1905.
Persons inspected on trains	193
Persons held	0

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows:

Week ended July 8, 1905: Inspection Mexican Central passengers, 220; inspection Mexican Central immigrants, 68; inspection of Syrians, 8; inspection of Japanese, 6; fumigation of carload of bones imported

from Mexico, 1; disinfection soiled linen imported for laundry work, 578 pieces; disinfection of blankets, etc., of family from Juarez, Mexico, entering the United States, part of same family having had smallpox a few weeks ago, 22 pieces; vaccination of children of immigrants, 7.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, July 4, as follows:

Week ended July 1, 1905: Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 635; immigrants on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 36; immigrants vaccinated upon entry from Mexico, 4; 1 person detained 2 days on account of being from Isthmus of Tehuantepec via Tierra Blanca, Mexico, within 5 days.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 180,000. Total number of deaths, 244, including cerebrospinal meningitis 1, diphtheria 5, enteric fever 3, measles 1, whooping cough 7, and 47 from tuberculosis.

Stockton.—Month of June, 1905. Census population, 17,506. Total number of deaths, 14, including 3 from tuberculosis.

CONNECTICUT—*Hartford*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 92,000. Total number of deaths, 140, including diphtheria 6, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, and 14 from tuberculosis.

GEORGIA—*Columbus*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 20,764; white, 12,244; colored, 8,520. Total number of deaths, 30; white, 11; colored, 19, including enteric fever 2, and 3 from tuberculosis.

LOUISIANA—*New Orleans*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 325,000; white, 239,000; colored, 86,000. Total number of deaths, 605; white, 392; colored, 213, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 11, whooping cough 6, and 87 from tuberculosis.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 19, including diphtheria 2, and 3 from tuberculosis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 42, including measles 1, and 7 from tuberculosis.

Month of June, 1905. Total number of deaths, 36, including 5 from tuberculosis.

Franklin.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 5. No deaths from contagious diseases.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 40,000; white, 27,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 44; white, 26; colored, 18, including enteric fever 3, and 6 from tuberculosis.

UTAH.—Reports of contagious and infectious diseases to the State board of health for the month of May, received from 143 local health officers in 25 counties, 65 of whom reported their communities free from all contagious and infectious diseases, indicate as follows: Scarlet fever present in 13 localities, with 41 cases and 1 death; smallpox present in 14 localities, with 87 cases and no deaths; diphtheria present in 12 localities, with 31 cases and 5 deaths; typhoid fever present in 11 localities, with 20^a cases and 1 death; whooping cough present in 19 localities, with 177^a cases and 4 deaths; measles present in 22 localities, with 416^a cases and 4 deaths; chicken pox present in 7 localities, with 54^a cases and no deaths; pneumonia present in 25 localities, with 54^a cases and 17 deaths; tuberculosis present in 6 localities, with 7^a cases and 4 deaths; total, 887 cases and 36 deaths.

Incomplete returns of mortality from 18 counties, with 23 cities, 6 incorporated towns, and 28 villages, having an estimated population of 144,140, reporting, show a total of 169 deaths from all causes, representing a death rate of 11.73+ per 1,000.

Measles and whooping cough continue to prevail extensively throughout the State.

ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS.

Report of immigration at Baltimore.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 15, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 10	Salvatore Di Giorgio.....	Port Antonio	2
11	America.....	Port Maria	1
12	Brandenburg.....	Bremen	979
	Total .....	.....	982

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., July 8, 1905.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended Saturday, July 8, 1905; also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 2	Bohemian.....	Liverpool	6
3	Admiral Farragut.....	Port Morant.....	7
	Total .....	.....	13

GEO. B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

^a Report of cases incomplete.

Report of immigration at Key West.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., July 9, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended July 8, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 2	Gussie	Habana	33
3	Martinique	do	1
4	Miami	do	22
6	F. Dilloway	Bonacca	1
	Mascotte	Habana	27
8	Miami	do	76
	Total		160

JULIUS OTTO,
Immigrant Inspector in Charge.

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, July 10, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended July 8, 1905.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 2	Parisian	Glasgow	58
2	New York	Southampton	368
2	Slavonia	Trieste, Fiume	814
2	Umbria	Liverpool and Queenstown	407
2	Blücher	Hamburg	1,040
3	Romanic	Naples and St. Michaels	1,699
3	La Gascogne	Havre	578
3	Il Piemonte	Genoa and Naples	1,246
3	Statendam	Rotterdam	855
3	Astoria	Glasgow	371
3	Tintoretto	Santos	37
4	Morro Castle	Habana	1
5	Caronia	Liverpool and Queenstown	329
5	Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	747
5	Finland	Antwerp	977
5	Gerty	Trieste and Palermo	1,392
5	Calabria	Naples and Palermo	934
6	Prinzess Irene	Genoa and Naples	1,560
6	Barbarossa	Bremen	761
6	Sicilia	Genoa and Naples	1,155
6	Ultonia	Trieste	1
6	Blücher	Hamburg	1
6	United States	Copenhagen	a 6
6	Madonna	Naples	a 15
6	Alberta		a 6
7	Majestic	Liverpool and Queenstown	337
7	Minneapolis	London	1
7	British Princess	Antwerp	1
7	Gerty	Trieste	1
7	Il Piemonte	Genoa	1
8	La Savoie	Havre	625
8	Lucania	Liverpool and Queenstown	208
8	Batavia	Hamburg	883
8	Yucatan	Habana	8
8	Fontabelle	Demerara	32
8	Parisian	Glasgow	a 2
8	Prinzess Irene	Genoa	1
	Total		17,458

a Deserters.

ROBERT WATCHORN, Commissioner.

July 21, 1905

1460

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, Pa., July 10, 1905.

*Number of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended July 8, 1905;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 5	Siberian	Glasgow	2
6	Beatrice	Kingston, Jamaica	1
8	Merion	Liverpool and Queenstown	311
	Total .....	.....	314

J. S. HUGHES,
Acting Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, Pa., July 17, 1905.

*Number of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended July 15, 1905;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 12	Russian Prince	Habana	1
July 9	Theresa	Trinidad	4
July 6	Juteopolis	Greenock	1
	Total .....	.....	6

J. L. HUGHES, Acting Commissioner.

Report of immigration at San Juan.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
San Juan, P. R., July 10, 1905.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 8, 1905;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 3	Quebec	St. Thomas	2
5	Sparta	do	1
8	St. Domingue ^a	Bordeaux and St. Thomas	3
4	St. Domingue ^b	St. Thomas	1
June 1	Mario ^c	do	8
	Total .....	.....	15

^a Ponce.

^b Mayaguez.

^c Fajardo; arrival not reported to this office until July 7, 1905.

GRAHAM L. RICE, Commissioner.

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants inspected.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.	Number of immigrants certified for rejection on account of dangerous, contagious, or loathsome diseases.	Remarks.
	1905.					
Baltimore, Md.....	June.....	9,073	8,897	176	7	No transactions.
Cebu, P. I.....	May.....	9	9	0	0	
Columbia River, Oreg.....	June.....					
Eagle Pass, Tex.....	do.....	110	109	1	1	
Galveston, Tex.....	do.....	492	491	1	0	Do.
Gloucester, Mass.....	do.....					
Hilo, P. I.....	May.....	26	24	2	2	Do.
Jolo, P. I.....	January.....					
	April.....	18	18	0	0	
	May.....	21	21	0	0	315 (alien crews) examined; 308 passed; 7 rejected; 4 certified.
New York, N. Y.....	June.....	89,575	88,764	811	90	
Northport, Wash.....	do.....	88	84	4	0	
Port Townsend, Wash.....	do.....	14	14	0	0	
San Diego, Cal.....	do.....	103	102	1	0	
Seattle, Wash.....	do.....	221	213	8	4	
Zamboanga, P. I.....	May.....	5	5	0	0	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va	July 15			
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	July 8			
	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
4	Punta Gorda	do			
5	Puntarasa	do			
6	Brunswick, Ga.	do			
7	Cape Charles, Va.	do			
8	Cape Fear, N. C.	do			
9	Cedar Keys, Fla.	July 15			
10	Columbia River, Oreg.	July 1			
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	July 15			
12	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	July 8			
		July 15			
13	Eastport, Me	July 13			
14	Eureka, Cal.	July 1			
15	Grays Harbor, Wash.	July 8			
16	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Is- land, Miss.	do			
17	Ketchikan, Alaska	do			
18	Key West, Fla.	do			
19	Los Angeles, Cal.	do			
20	Newbern, N. C.	do			
21	Nome, Alaska	do			
22	Panama, Panama	July 15			
23	Pascagoula, Miss.	July 8			
24	Perth Amboy, N. J.	do			
		July 15	Br. ss. Mancunia	July 14	Tampico
25	Port Angeles, Wash.	July 8			
26	Port Inglis, Fla.	do			
27	Portland, Me.	do			
28	Port Townsend, Wash.	do			
29	Reedy Island, Del	do			
	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—				
30	East Pass	do			
31	West Pass	do			
32	St. Johns River, Fla.	do			
33	San Diego, Cal.	do			
34	San Francisco, Cal.	do			
35	San Pedro, Cal.	July 8			
36	Santa Barbara, Cal.	do			
37	Santa Rosa, Fla.	do	Br. ss. Wanderer	July 2	Liverpool via Col- on, Tampico, and Veracruz.
			Br. ss. August Belmont	do	Tampico
38	Savannah, Ga.	July 8			
39	Sitka, Alaska	July 1			
40	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	July 8			
41	Southbend, Wash.	July 8			
42	Tampa Bay, Fla.	do	Br. ss. Whitefield	July 4	Veracruz
43	Washington, N. C.	do			
		July 15			
	HAWAII:				
44	Hilo	June 24			
45	Honolulu	do			
		July 1			
46	Kahului	do			

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.	
2				No report	
3				do	
4				No transactions.	
5				No report	
6					1
7					3
8				No transactions.	
9				No report	
10					1
11				No report	
12					4
13					5
14					25
15				No report	1
16				1 vessel spoken and passed	4
17				No transactions.	
18					12
19				No report	
20				No transactions.	
21				No report	
22				do	
23				No transactions.	
24				do	
25	Perth Amboy	Fumigated	July 14	No report	
26					1
27					1
28				Glandular examination, schooner El Dorado from Shanghai.	3
29				1 vessel boarded and passed, 2 vessels spoken and passed.	26
30				No report	
31				No transactions.	
32				9 vessels spoken and passed; 4 steamships passed without inspection.	1
33					3
34				9 vessels boarded and passed. 1 case malaria on Am. schr. General Banning from Manzanillo, detained for diagnosis. U. S. N. collier Saturn evaded quarantine. 1 death among Chinese passengers, said to be from "natural causes."	1
35				No report	
36				do	
37	Pensacola	Fumigated	July 6	2 vessels boarded and passed.	1
38	do	Fumigated and held to complete 5 days.	July 4		
39					1
40				No report	
41				No transactions.	
42	Port Tampa	Disinfected	July 4	No report	
43				No transactions.	
44				do	
45				No transactions	
46				Glandular examination Am. ss. Manchuria from Hongkong.	8
				Glandular examination Br. ss. Stanley Dollar from Hongkong.	5
					2

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
47	HAWAII—Continued.				
48	Kihei	June 24	.....	.....	.....
49	Koloa	do	.....	.....	.....
50	Labaina	July 1	.....	.....	.....
50	Mahukona	June 24	.....	.....	.....
51	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
	Cebu	May 20	.....	.....	.....
		May 27	.....	.....	.....
		June 3	.....	.....	.....
		June 10	.....	.....	.....
52	Iloilo	May 27	.....	.....	.....
53	Jolo	June 10	.....	.....	.....
		Apr. 15	.....	.....	.....
		Apr. 22	.....	.....	.....
		Apr. 29	.....	.....	.....
		May 6	.....	.....	.....
		May 13	.....	.....	.....
		May 20	.....	.....	.....
		May 27	.....	.....	.....
54	Manila	June 3	.....	.....	.....
		May 27	Am. coast guard cutter Busuanga. ^a	Apr. 24	Palanoc
			Br. ss. Rubi.....	May 22	Hongkong.....
		June 3	Am. coast guard cutter Busuanga. ^a	Apr. 24	Palanoc
			Br. ss. Sunkiang.....	May 29	Amoy, via Hong- kong.
			U. S. a. t. Sherman	June 2	San Francisco....
		June 10	U. S. a. t. Sherman ^a	June 2	San Francisco
			Ger. ss. Gaarden.....	June 8	Newport, Eng....

^a Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
47				No report	
48				do	
49				No transactions	
50				do	
51				49 bancas inspected and passed.	31
				72 bancas inspected and passed.	43
				42 bancas inspected and passed.	32
				56 bancas inspected and passed.	34
52					24
53				No transactions	31
					1
				No transactions	
				do	
				do	1
					1
54	Manila	Disinfected		No transactions	
	do	do	May 22	3 cases smallpox; 1 varioloid. No new cases. Vessel remanded to Mariveles for semiannual disinfection. 3 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Crew or members of crew on 33 vessels vaccinated.	70
	Manila	Disinfected. Personnel released.	June 3		69
	Iloilo	Disinfected	May 30	Vessel held to complete 7 days from Amoy. Crew and steerage passengers vaccinated.	
	Manila	Being disinfected		1 case smallpox. 1 suspect case at Honolulu. 1 case on arrival. The case and suspect were left ashore at Honolulu. On arrival vessel remanded to Mariveles for disinfection. Patient removed to hospital. All on board bathed and vaccinated. All used effects and baggage disinfected. 3 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Crew or members of crew on 10 vessels vaccinated.	
	Manila	Disinfected	June 4	1,362 passengers and 190 crew bathed and their effects disinfected; 1,552 persons vaccinated. Upon completion of disinfection and vaccination the persons on board segregated in barracks. Bedding and textiles disinfected. Crew returned to vessel and vessel allowed to proceed to Manila and discharge cargo in quarantine. No new cases.	80
	Hongkong	Disinfected and held		Vessel had on board on arrival a case of sickness suspicious of cholera. 2 suspicious deaths occurred at sea. Vessel remanded to Mariveles. Crew bathed, and effects and baggage disinfected. 2 sick and 1 suspect placed in hospital. All held to com-	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
54	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Cont'd. Manila.....	June 10	Ger. ss. Gaarden.....	June 8	Newport, Eng
55	Zamboanga.....	May 13 May 20 May 27 June 2	....................	....................	....................
56	PORTO RICO: Ponce.....	July 1	.....	.....	.....
57	San Juan.....	do	S. S. Philadelphia.....	June 28	Puerto Cabello...
58	Subports— Aguadilla.....	do	.....	.....	.....
59	Arecibo.....	do	.....	.....	.....
60	Arroyo.....	do	.....	.....	.....
61	Fajardo.....	do	.....	.....	.....
62	Humacao.....	do	.....	.....	.....
63	Mayaguez.....	do	.....	.....	.....

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md.....	July 15	.....	.....	.....
2	Bangor, Me.....	do	.....	.....	.....
3	Boston, Mass.....	do	.....	.....	.....
4	Charleston, S. C.....	July 8	S. S. Comanche.....	July 8	New York.....
5	Elizabeth River, Va.....	July 15	.....	.....	.....
6	Galveston, Tex.....	do	.....	.....	.....
7	Gardiner, Oreg.....	July 8	.....	.....	.....
8	Marcushook, Pa.....	July 1	.....	.....	.....
9	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	do	Schr. Attractor.....	June 25	Nueva Gerona.....
			Schr. Edith and May.....	do	Casilda.....
			Schr. Josephine.....	do	Caibarien.....
			Nor. ss. Hispania.....	June 26	Limon.....
			Schr. Gen'l Whiting.....	do	Frontera.....
			Nor. ss. Condor.....	June 27	Ceiba.....
			Nor. ss. Fort Morgan.....	do	Bocas del Toro.....
			Br. ss. Royal Exchange.....	do	Colon.....
			Nor. ss. Mount Vernon.....	June 28	Limon.....
			Nor. ss. Belvernon.....	June 29	do.....
			Nor. ss. Progreso.....	June 30	Progreso.....
			Nor. ss. Gyller.....	do	Puerto Cortez.....
			Nor. ss. Telefon.....	do	Progreso.....
			Sp. ss. Madrileño.....	do	Cienfuegos.....
			Br. ss. Cycle.....	July 1	Veracruz.....
			Nor. ss. Galveston.....	do	Progreso.....
10	New Bedford, Mass.....	July 15	.....	.....	.....
11	New Orleans, La.....	do	.....	.....	.....
12	Newport News, Va.....	do	.....	.....	.....
13	Newport, R. I.....	do	.....	.....	.....
14	New York, N. Y.....	do	.....	.....	.....
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do	.....	.....	.....
16	Port Royal, S. C.....	do	.....	.....	.....
17	Providence, R. I.....	do	.....	.....	.....
18	Quintana, Tex.....	do	.....	.....	.....
19	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do	.....	.....	.....
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do	.....	.....	.....

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessels, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
55	Hongkong.....	Disinfected and held.....		plete 5 days from disinfection, and inspected twice daily. All tanks disinfected. Russian cruisers Aurora and Oleg, and battle ship Zeintchug, from naval battle, Korea Straits, put in. No quarantinable diseases. 4 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Members of crew on 30 vessels vaccinated.	1
				No transactions.....	1
56					
57	New York.....	Held.....	June 28		2
58				No transactions.....	
59				do.....	
60				do.....	
61				do.....	
62					1
63				No transactions.....	

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.....	
2				do.....	
3				do.....	
4	Charleston.....	Partial disinfection.....	July 8	1 case suspicious fever, passenger 8 days from Colon; removed to quarantine hospital. Quarters disinfected.	3
5				No transactions.....	
6				No report.....	
7				do.....	
8				No report.....	
9	Mobile.....	Disinfected.....		do.....	7
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....	July 1		
	do.....	Disinfected.....			
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....		6 cases malaria.....	
	do.....	Disinfected.....		1 case malaria.....	
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....	July 2	1 case leprosy.....	
	do.....	do.....	July 1		
	do.....	do.....	July 2	1 case malaria.....	
	do.....	Disinfected.....			
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....	July 2		
	do.....	do.....	July 3		
10				No report.....	
11				do.....	
12				do.....	
13				do.....	
14				do.....	
15				do.....	
16				do.....	
17				No transactions.....	
18				No report.....	
19				do.....	
20				do.....	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to July 21, 1905.

For reports received from December 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30, 1905.

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
Los Angeles.....	July 1-8	1		
San Diego.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		2		
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	July 1-8	3		
Total for District.....		3		
Total for District, same period, 1904.			3	
Florida:				
Jacksonville	July 1-8	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		30	2	
Illinois:				
Chicago.....	June 24-July 15..	40	5	
Danville	June 17-July 10..	5		
Total for State		45	5	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		32		
Indiana:				
South Bend	June 17-July 8...	7	3	
Total for State		7	3	
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
Iowa:				
Davenport	June 1-30.....	2		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		26		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	June 17-July 8...	13		
Total for State		13		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		12		
Massachusetts:				
Lowell	June 24-July 8...	5		
Total for State		5		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		3		
Michigan:				
Grand Rapids.....	June 17-July 15..	46	6	
Ogemaw County	June 1-30.....		1	
Total for State		46	6	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		6		
Minnesota:				
Anoka County	June 19-July 10..	3		
Benton County	June 19-26	5		
Blue Earth County	June 12-26	4		
Carver County	June 12-July 10..	2		
Hennepin County	June 12-July 10..	16		
Lac qui Parle County.....	June 26-July 3...	1		
Lyon County	June 12-26	1		
McLeod County.....	June 12-July 10..	6		
Marshall County.....	June 12-July 10..	4		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Meeker County	June 12-July 10..	26		
Morrison County	June 12-26	1		
Mower County	June 19-26	1		
Ottertail County	June 12-July 10..	26		
Pine County	June 26-July 10..	2		
Red Lake County	June 19-26	4		
St. Louis County	June 12-26	7		
Sibley County	June 12-July 3..	3		
Stearns County	June 19-July 10..	55		
Steele County	June 12-26	4		
Todd County	June 12-26	7		
Wadena County	June 12-26	12		
Wright County	June 12-26	1		
Total for State		191		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		87		
Missouri:				
St. Louis	June 17-July 1..	8	1	
Total for State		3	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		17		
Montana:				
Carbon County	June 1-30	6		
Deerlodge County	June 1-30	2		
Flathead County	May 1-31	1		
Madison County	May 1-31	1		
Park County	June 1-30	1		
Silverbow County (Butte in- cluded)	May 1-June 30..	3		
Valley County	May 1-31	1		
Yellowstone County	May 1-31	2		
Total for State		17		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		13		
Nebraska:				
Omaha	July 1-8	1		
South Omaha	July 14	2		
Total for State		3		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		14		
New Hampshire:				
Franklin	June 1-30	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		14		
New York:				
New York	June 24-July 1..	1		
Rome	July 1-8	1		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		6	4	
North Dakota:				
Bottineau County	May 1-31	1		
Foster County	May 1-31	8		
Lamoure County	May 1-31	12		
McHenry County	May 1-31	4		
Ramsey County	May 1-31	12		
Steele County	May 1-31	8		
Stutsman County	May 1-31	4		
Ward County	May 1-31	5	2	
Wells County	May 1-31	1		
Total for State		55	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		39	1	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio:				
Toledo	June 17-24	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		17	3	
Oregon:				
Portland	June 1-30	5		
Total for State		5		
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
Pennsylvania:				
Altoona	July 8-15	1		
York	July 1-15	2		
Total for State		3		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		21	2	
South Carolina:				
Greenville County	June 17-July 1...	2	1	
Total for State		2	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		1		
Tennessee:				
Memphis	July 1-15	3		
Total for State		3		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		19		
Utah, 14 localities.....	May 1-31	87		
Total for State		87		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		5		
Washington:				
Seattle	July 1-8	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		40		
Wisconsin:				
Appleton	June 17-July 8...	8		
La Crosse	June 17-July 1...	2		
Milwaukee	June 17-July 8...	28		
Total for State		38		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		23		
Grand total		535	18	
Grand total, same period, 1904		540	15	

Cerebro-spinal meningitis in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to July 21, 1905.

[These reports were received in response to circular letter dated March 16, 1905, published in Public Health Reports of March 24, 1905, page 484.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California, general.....	May 1-30.....		11	
Los Angeles.....	June 1-30.....		1	
San Francisco.....	July 1-8.....		1	
Connecticut:				
Bridgeport.....	May 1-31.....		4	
Delaware:				
Wilmington.....	July 1-15.....		2	
Massachusetts:				
Brockton.....	June 17-July 1.....	1		
Lawrence.....	June 24-July 8.....	1	1	
Lowell.....	July 1-8.....		1	
Michigan:				
Grand Rapids.....	June 24-July 1.....	1	1	
New Jersey:				
Jersey City.....	June 18-July 9.....		6	
Newark.....	July 1-15.....	10	9	
New York:				
Rochester.....	June 23-30.....	1	1	
Troy.....	June 1-30.....		1	
Ohio:				
Cleveland.....	June 23-July 7.....	1	4	
Springfield.....	July 7-14.....	1	1	
Pennsylvania:				
Philadelphia.....	July 1-8.....		2	
Rhode Island:				
Newport.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Providence.....	June 24-July 15.....	3	4	
Washington:				
Seattle.....	Mar. 1-31.....		1	
Grand total.....		20	51	

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Allegheny, Pa.	July 15	129,896	52	10					7					
Altoona, Pa.	do	38,973	26	1					1		1			
Auburn, N. Y.	July 8	30,345	10											
Appleton, Wis.	do	15,085	4						1					
Baltimore, Md.	July 15	508,957	274	30					2		2	2		1
Bayonne City, N. J.	do	32,722												2
Biddeford, Me.	July 10	16,145												
Do	July 15	16,145												
Boston, Mass.	do	560,892	201	22							3	2		
Butte, Mont.	July 9	30,470	13											
Cambridge, Mass.	July 15	91,886	33	3										
Camden, N. J.	do	75,935	23											
Camden, S. C.	do	2,441												
Carbondale, Pa.	July 14	13,536	7											
Chelsea, Mass.	July 8	34,072	9											
Do	July 15	34,072	10	2										
Chicago, Ill.	do	1,698,575	447	49					6	4	7	8		3
Chicopee, Mass.	do	19,167	17	1								1		
Cleveland, Ohio.	July 14	381,766	142	7					1		1	2		2
Clinton, Mass.	July 15	13,667	1											
Covington, Ky.	do	42,938	12	3										
Danville, Ill.	July 10	16,354												
Dayton, Ohio.	July 15	85,333	23	5										
Detroit, Mich.	July 8	285,704	78											
Do	July 15	285,704	106								2			
Dunkirk, N. Y.	July 8	11,616	7	1										
Elmira, N. Y.	July 15	35,672	11	2										
Everett, Mass.	do	24,336	3											
Fall River, Mass.	do	104,863	40	2										
Findlay, Ohio.	do	17,613	2											
Galesburg, Ill.	July 8	18,607	3											
Grand Rapids, Mich.	July 15	87,565	23	2					1					

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Hydepark, Mass	July 15	13,244	3											
Jacksonville, Fla	July 8	28,429	10	3										
Jersey City, N. J	July 9	206,433	87	3				2						1
Johnstown, Pa.	July 15	35,936	24	1										
Kingston, N. Y	July 8	21,535	5	1										
La Crosse, Wis.	do	28,895	3	1										
Lebanon, Pa	July 15	17,628	5											
Lexington, Ky	July 8	26,369	12	1										
Los Angeles, Cal	do	102,479	52	17				2						
Lowell, Mass	do	94,969	38	1								1		
Do	July 15	94,969	53	1									1	
Ludington, Mich	do	7,166												
McKeesport, Pa.	July 8	34,227	18	1				1						
Macon, Ga	do	22,746												
Malden, Mass	do	33,664	5	1										
Manchester, N. H.	do	56,987	24	3										
Do	July 15	56,987	39					1			1			
Massillon, Ohio	do	11,944	2											
Medford, Mass.	do	18,244	4											
Melrose, Mass.	do	12,962	4											
Memphis, Tenn	do	102,320	50	8				4						1
Middletown, N. Y.	July 8	14,522	3	1										
Do	July 15	14,522	9											
Milwaukee, Wis.	July 8	285,315	59							1	1			
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	July 15	21,228	10											
Nashua, N. H.	do	23,898	5											
Nashville, Tenn	do	80,865	3	5										1
Natchez, Miss.	June 21	12,210	4					1						
Do	July 28	12,210	9											
Do	July 5	12,210	8	2				1						
Newark, N. J.	July 15	246,070	107	11				1			1			2
New Bedford, Mass	do	63,442	23	3										
Newburyport, Mass	July 8	14,478	5											
New Orleans, La.	do	287,104	99	11				3			1			1
Newton, Mass	do	33,587	12	1							1			
Do	July 16	33,587	12	1				1						
New York, N. Y.	July 15	3,437,202	1,741	136				12	5	27	17		11	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	do	19,457	11											
Norristown, Pa	July 16	22,265	10											
North Adams, Mass	July 15	24,200.	7											
Omaha, Nebr	July 8	102,555	19											
Oneonta, N. Y	July 16	7,147	3											
Plainfield, N. J	July 8	15,369	3											
Port Huron, Mich	do	19,158												
Portland, Me.	July 1	50,145	30	2										
Do	July 8	50,145	19	3										

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Report from Goree-Dakar, French Ivory Coast—Yellow fever—Unsanitary conditions.

Consul Strickland reports, June 10, as follows:

On the 31st ultimo an engineer of the waterworks at Dakar died of a malady which was officially declared by the physicians, both civil and military, to be yellow fever.

This event, considering what happened here in 1900, and the large number of Europeans now in the colony, quite a proportion of them being women and children, caused great consternation. The impulse has been to get away, and the steamers which have sailed for Europe since the case of yellow fever was reported have been crowded. But as there has been no other fully declared case since the first of this month, the people are becoming somewhat reassured, although not free from apprehension. It is realized that the case has occurred very early, and that the whole of the always dreaded rainy season lies in the future. It is safe to say that in any event all who can conveniently get away from here will leave before the middle of July.

The authorities here, from the governor-general down, warned by the dreadful disasters of 1900, are and have been using the most energetic means to prevent an epidemic. The house where the patient died has been burned and his effects have been destroyed, the government assuming the loss. His family has been isolated and all suspicious cases of sickness have been closely watched. The principal physician in Goree came to me yesterday and bought for use in the hospital two immense woven-wire cages, one of which I have slept in, while the other has inclosed my table and the book shelves where I do my writing. The largest cage is capable of accommodating two single beds, a chair, and a table, while the smallest cage will accommodate one bed, a chair, and a table. It is intended that if cases of yellow fever occur the patients shall be kept in these cages to prevent them from being bitten by mosquitoes and so infecting others. I am having the cages mounted in the hospital to-day, but hope there will be no use for them except to keep patients not sick with yellow fever from being disturbed by mosquitoes. I have slept in such cages ever since 1877, and have avoided much suffering by doing so and probably escaped a great deal of sickness on account of being able to sleep soundly in the hottest weather.

One of the suburbs of Dakar has been frightfully insanitary until lately, but sewers are now being laid in Dakar and there is a prospect that things will be better there soon. Things are undergoing a transformation in this vicinity, and when the projected improvements are all completed Dakar will, I think, be a healthy place.

ARABIA.

Report from Aden—Epidemic of plague extinct.

The following is received from the Department of State under date of July 6:

Confirming my cable message "Plague over," sent on June 7, I have further to report that the plague seems to be entirely stamped out for the present, and that there have been no new cases since May 27.

In proportion to the population the epidemic has been very severe. From November 25, when plague was officially declared present, until the last death, on June 9, there were 2,287 cases reported, with 1,977 deaths. During the prevalence of the disease there was little, if any, danger of its being imported to any American port in shipment of merchandise, as only coffee, sheep and goat skins, and some ivory were shipped, and all of these came from surrounding territory where no plague existed, and were only rehandled in Aden. All the skins shipped were thoroughly disinfected by a sulphur vapor bath.

AUSTRALIA.

Reports from Brisbane—Plague bulletins—Plague in Queensland and New South Wales.

Consul-General Bray, at Melbourne, forwards the following:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane, May 20, 1905.

Plague Bulletin, No. 18, for week ending May 20.

BRISBANE.

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Two cases of plague occurred in Brisbane during the week. Particulars are as follows:

May 15.—A man, aged 26 years, who followed the business of a grocer at a shop in the city where he also resided, died on the 15th instant. Post mortem examination proved that his death was due to plague.

May 15.—A schoolgirl, aged 13 years, who resided with her parents at Bulimba, died of plague on the 16th instant.

The customary precautions for preventing the spread of plague infection have been taken in connection with both cases.

PLAGUE IN RATS AND MICE.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total.
Rats and mice destroyed during week	371	62	433
Rats and mice examined at bacteriological institute	232	48	280
Rats and mice infected	0	0	0

Last infected rat May 12, 1905.

IPSWICH.

PLAGUE IN MAN.

No further cases have occurred at Ipswich.

RATS AND MICE.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total.
Rats and mice destroyed during week	98	63	161
Rats and mice examined at bacteriological institute	79	53	132
Rats and mice infected.....	2	0	2

Last infected rat May 16, 1905.

CHILDERS.

PLAGUE IN MAN.

A fatal case of plague occurred on the 16th instant at Childers, a town about 40 miles in a northwesterly direction from Maryborough. The deceased was an Italian, 38 years of age, and worked two doors from a produce store where 7 plague-infected rats have been found during the week.

One of the health officers of this department, an inspector, and a party from the rat-extermination gang, who were dispatched to Childers, are still engaged in plague-prevention operations there.

SUMMARY.

Colmslie plague hospital.

Cases admitted during week	0
Cases discharged	0
Deaths	0
Remaining under treatment (Ipswich patients).....	6

B. BURNETT HAM,
Commissioner of Public Health.

BRISBANE, *May 27, 1905.*

Plague Bulletin No. 19, for week ending May 27, 1905:

BRISBANE.

No cases of plague occurred in Brisbane during the week.

PLAGUE IN RATS AND MICE.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total.
Rats and mice destroyed during week	557	134	691
Rats and mice examined at bacteriological institute	215	128	343
Rats and mice infected.....	4	0	4

Last infected rat, May 26, 1905.

Places where infected rats were found.

Produce stores	2
Hotel in Queen street	1
Large warehouse on river side	1

IPSWICH.

No case of plague occurred at Ipswich during the week.

The 6 Ipswich patients in the Colmslie plague hospital, Brisbane, are now convalescent and will be discharged next week.

PLAGUE IN RATS AND MICE.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total.
Rats and mice destroyed during week	140	33	173
Rats and mice examined at bacteriological institute	103	33	136
Rats and mice infected	0	0	0

Last infected rat, May 16, 1905.

CHILDERS.

No case of plague occurred at Childers during the week.

PLAGUE IN RATS AND MICE.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total.
Rats and mice destroyed during week	250	.....	.....
Rats and mice examined in bacteriological institute	50	.....	.....
Rats and mice infected	0	.....	.....

Last infected rat, May 20, 1905.

B. BURNETT HAM, M. D.,
Commissioner of Public Health.

BRISBANE, June 3, 1905.

Plague bulletin No. 20, for week ending June 3.

BRISBANE.

One case of plague occurred in Brisbane during the week. The patient, a boy 14 years of age, resided with his parents at South Brisbane and was employed at a grocer's store situated at East Brisbane. His case was reported on the 31st ultimo, and he died at his home on the 2d instant.

Two hundred dead rats, too decomposed for examination, were found on the 24th ultimo on the premises of the store where the boy was employed. Last week a plague-infected rat was found there.

PLAGUE IN RATS AND MICE.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total.
Rats and mice destroyed during week	586	99	685
Rats and mice examined at bacteriological institute	312	76	388
Rats and mice infected	4	0	4

Last infected rat June 2, 1905.

Places where infected rats were found.

Large warehouse on riverside	1
Large warehouse, Creek street	1
Stables, valley	2

IPSWICH.

A death from plague occurred at Ipswich on the 31st ultimo. The patient, a woman 28 years of age, resided at Ipswich and was employed as a tailoress in Brisbane. The result of investigation shows that there is no connection between this case and the 7 cases of plague which occurred at Ipswich recently.

The 2 remaining Ipswich patients will to-day be discharged from the Colmslie plague hospital, and the institution will thereupon be closed.

RATS AND MICE.

One hundred and ninety-two rats and 18 mice from Ipswich were examined at the bacteriological institute, Brisbane, during the week. None of them were plague infected.

CHILDERS.

No case of plague occurred at Childers during the week.

RATS.

Fifty-seven rats from Childers were examined at the bacteriological institute during the week. None of them were plague infected.

B. BURNETT HAM,
Commissioner of Public Health.

SYDNEY, *May 16, 1905.*

Bubonic plague—Bulletin No. 7.

[Complete to midnight on Saturday, May 13, 1905.]

SYDNEY.

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Patients remaining under treatment May 6, 1905	9
Admitted during week	1
Discharged during week (case 2)	1
Died during week	0
Remaining under treatment May 13, 1905	9

PLAGUE IN RATS AND MICE.

	Destroyed.	Examined.	Infected.
Number of rats	1,849	385	0
Number of mice	1,939	513	0
	3,788	898	0

NEWCASTLE.

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Patients remaining under treatment May 6 1905.....	4
Admitted during week.....	1
Discharged during week (case 4)	1
Died during week	0
Remaining under treatment May 13, 1905.....	4

PLAGUE IN RATS—CAPITATION FEE.

	Destroyed.	Examined.	Infected
Number of rats	530	530	20
Number of mice.....	142	142	0
	672	672	20

NORTHERN RIVERS.

Ballina.—Last case (No. 3) died May 9, 1905.

Lismore.—Five cases of plague have occurred during present outbreak as under:

Case 1.....	Died May 6, 1905
Admitted during week.....	4
Discharged during week	0
Died during week	1
Remaining under treatment May 13, 1905.....	3

Ulmarra.—Two fatal cases reported as plague are under observation.

By order:

G. H. KING, *Secretary*.

SYDNEY, May 23, 1905.

Bubonic plague—Bulletin No. 8.

[Complete to midnight on Saturday, May 20, 1905.]

SYDNEY.

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Patients remaining under treatment May 13, 1905	9
Admitted during week.....	1
Discharged during week (cases 3, 5, 9, 10)	4
Died during week	0
Remaining under treatment May 20, 1905.....	6

PLAGUE IN RATS.

	Destroyed.	Examined.	Infected.
Number of rats	1,775	373	0
Number of mice.....	1,534	371	0
	3,309	744	0

NEWCASTLE.

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Patients remaining under treatment May 13, 1905	4
Admitted during week	0
Discharged during week	0
Died during week	0
Remaining under treatment May 20, 1905	4

PLAGUE IN RATS (CAPITATION FEE).

	Destroyed.	Examined.	Infected.
Number of rats	448	448	37
Number of mice	168	168	5
	616	616	42

NORTHERN RIVERS.

Ballina.—No case since May 9, 1905.

Lismore.—

Patients remaining under treatment May 13, 1905	3
Admitted during week	2
Discharged during week	0
Died during week	1
Remaining under treatment May 20, 1905	4

Ulmarra.—The 2 fatal cases mentioned in Bulletin No. 7 are still under investigation.

By order:

G. H. KING, *Secretary*.

SYDNEY, *May 30, 1905*.

Bubonic plague—Bulletin No. 9.

[Complete to midnight on Saturday, May 27, 1905.]

SYDNEY.

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Patients remaining under treatment May 20, 1905	6
Admitted during week	1
Discharged	0
Died	1
Remaining under treatment May 27, 1905	6

PLAGUE IN RATS.

	Destroyed.	Examined.	Infected.
Number of rats	1,943	508	0
Number of mice	1,388	402	0
	3,331	910	0

NEWCASTLE.

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Patients remaining under treatment May 20, 1905.....	4
Admitted during week.....	1
Discharged during week (case 3).....	1
Died.....	0
Remaining under treatment May 27, 1905.....	4

PLAGUE IN RATS.

Number of rats destroyed, 729; examined, 729; infected, 33.

NORTHERN RIVERS.

Ballina.—Last case May 9, 1905.

Lismore.—

Patients remaining under treatment May 20, 1905.....	4
Admitted during week.....	0
Discharged during week (cases 2 and 3).....	2
Died during week.....	0
Remaining under treatment May 27, 1905.....	2

Ulmarra.—There is no history of infection in connection with either of the 2 fatal cases reported to this Department as suspicious of plague, but examination of imperfectly taken bacteriological specimens, which is surrounded with considerable difficulty, is proceeding.

By order:

G. H. KING, *Secretary*.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

Contagious diseases, April, 1905.

[From official reports.]

The number of cases and deaths from infectious diseases for the month of April, 1905, was as follows: Smallpox, 11 cases; measles, 110 cases and 15 deaths; diphtheria, 23 cases and 6 deaths; whooping cough, 15 cases and 2 deaths; enteric fever, 29 cases and 6 deaths; dysentery, 1 case; varicella, 27 cases; anthrax, 5 cases, 1 death; scarlatina, 122 cases, 37 deaths; trachoma, 4 cases; mumps, 115 cases; influenza, 412 cases, and erysipelas, 4 cases.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended July 6, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 6, including 1 from yellow fever; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected. The death from yellow fever, occurring here on the 4th instant, was in the person of the superintendent of police, aged 41 years, born in Ireland of English parents. He had lived in the Tropics for twenty years. He was taken ill on the morning of the 24th last month, and all the characteristics of this dis-

ease were exhibited; albuminuria, disturbed correlation of pulse and temperature, general icterus, intestinal hemorrhages, persistent hic-cough, black vomit on the eighth, and died on the tenth day of his illness. Autopsy was considered unnecessary.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 30	Olympic	41	0	2	0
July 2	Belize	18	0	0	0
July 3	Navigator	34	0	0	0

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Quarantine restrictions—Quarantinable diseases—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, June 9, as follows:
Week ended May 13, 1905.

Government notification that restrictions enforced by Hongkong remain as reported on April 15, 1905.

Government notification that in addition to the restrictions against Hongkong, as reported April 15, the following has been added: Place or port, Burma; nature of measure, Hongkong declared an infected port.

Return of quarantinable diseases.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Plague	17	12
Smallpox	1	0
Others	0	0

Return of diseases contemplated in paragraph 67.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Enteric-fever	1	0
Others	0	0

Precautions taken at Hongkong during the month of April, 1905, for the protection of the public health of the United States, the Insular Territory, and the Republic of Panama.

Vessels inspected and granted bills of health	35
Vessels fumigated to kill vermin	0
Examined for diseases contemplated in paragraphs 29 and 67 of Quarantine Regulations:	
(a) Personnel	3, 731
(b) Passengers	2, 172
Required to bathe and undergo special examinations:	
(a) Personnel	1, 937
(b) Passengers	859
Examined for diseases contemplated by the laws controlling immigration:	
(a) Aliens	778
(b) Rejected	81
Baggage:	
(a) Inspected and labeled	30
(b) Disinfected and labeled	2, 370

Return of quarantinable diseases.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Plague	7	7
Variola	18	6
Others	0	0

Return of diseases contemplated in paragraph 67.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Diphtheria	1	0
Enteric fever	4	2
Puerperal fever	1	0
Others	0	0

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Manchuria* recommended May 30 for rejection: For San Francisco, 6.

Report from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Communicable diseases—Smallpox—Niuchwang quarantines against Amoy.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, June 8, as follows:

During the week ended June 3, 1905, 2 supplemental bills of health were issued to 2 vessels, with an aggregate personnel of 508. Two vessels, 314 crew, 42 cabin, and 84 steerage passengers, were inspected, and the effects of 5 of the latter, consisting of 6 pieces of baggage, were disinfected. Ninety-eight pieces of baggage were inspected and passed. Manifests were viséed for 4,269 pieces of freight and 40 pieces (human hair) per steamship *Manchuria* were disinfected with formalin. Vaccination certificates were issued to 6 persons bound to United States ports. One emigration examination was made and the individual recommended for rejection on account of trachoma.

The weekly report of the municipal health officer shows that there were reported among foreigners 1 new case of smallpox, 2 new cases each of enteric fever and diphtheria, and 1 new case of tuberculosis; among natives, 3 deaths from diphtheria and 20 deaths from tuberculosis. The total reported mortality was 2 foreigners and 106 natives.

No quarantinable diseases were reported from outports, but the authorities at Niuchwang have declared quarantine against Amoy.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended July 8, 1905. Estimated population, 4,000; number of deaths, 5; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 2	Esparta	42	0	0	0
4	Adirondack	38	1	0	0
5	Hispania	21	0	0	0
6	Zent	51	0	0	0
7	Mt. Vernon	20	0	0	0
8	Preston	35	3	2	0

Report from San José—Quarantine against Colon and Panama and other Isthmian ports on account of plague.

The following is received from Minister Merry, under date of June 29:

I have the honor to forward herewith (inclosure No. 1) copy and translation of a decree issued on 26th instant by the Government of Costa Rica prohibiting the entry of all vessels from the Isthmus of Panama, owing to the reported existence of the bubonic plague at that location, although only one fatal case has thus far been reported, supposed to have been carried to Panama in the Chilean steamship *Chile* from the infected ports of that Republic. Special attention is now being given by the local authorities here to sanitation. The ports of Limon and Puntarenas continue healthy. There has not occurred at Limon a case of yellow fever for nearly one year.

[Inclosure.]

OFFICIAL DAILY.

SAN JOSÉ, Wednesday, June 28, 1905.

[Department of Police. No. 57. San José, June 26, 1905.]

Attending to what this secretaryship has been informed, that there has occurred at Panama a case of bubonic plague, and to save the Republic from the invasion of so terrible a scourge there should be dictated without any delay the necessary measures, commencing by stopping all communication with the place infected and those by which their proximity or connection therewith will be now exposed to acquire the contagion, and that for said cause our maritime traffic with the city of Panama should cease and the measure extended to Colon and other ports of the Isthmus, as they are always in constant communication.

Accordingly the President of the Republic decrees:

The ports of the Republic shall be closed to all vessels proceeding from Panama, Colon, or any other location on the Isthmus, or which makes connection with said places.

Let it be published.

Subscribed by the President.

ASTUA AGUILAR,
Minister of Foreign Relations, etc.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels—Report for month of June, 1905.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, July 6 and 11, as follows:

MONTH OF JUNE, 1905—MORTALITY.

Bills of health issued, 22. Total crew, 578. Passengers, 8 (in transit). All of the vessels were in good sanitary condition; no quarantinable sickness aboard of any of the vessels.

Total number of deaths during June, 1905, 65, including 9 from tuberculosis.

During the week ended July 1, 1905, bills of health were issued to 7 vessels, with a total crew of 203; no passengers. All of the vessels were in good sanitary condition and no sickness.

During the week ended July 8, 1905, 3 vessels, with a total crew of 83, were examined and bills of health issued to them for ports in the United States.

All of the vessels were in good sanitary condition and no sickness aboard.

Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels.

Surgeon Wertenbaker reports, July 10, as follows:

Week ended July 8, 1905:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	21
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected	906
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	665
Certificates of vaccination issued for Panama Canal Zone	27

No quarantinable diseases reported in the city or island during the week.

Fumigation of cattle vessels from Mexican ports discontinued.

“La Lucha” of to-day publishes the following item: “The President has issued a decree removing the quarantine established on June 10, 1903, against ships coming from Mexican ports, as the sanitary condition which caused said quarantine now no longer exists.”

The chief of the maritime quarantine service states that the action of the decree is confined solely to cattle vessels coming from Mexico, which have heretofore been fumigated on arrival in Cuba, but this being considered no longer necessary this fumigation is discontinued. The vessels are still held in 5 days' quarantine, as are all other vessels from Mexican ports.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Diphtheria, enteric fever, and scarlet fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, July 11, as follows:

During the week ended July 8, 1905, bills of health were issued to 6 vessels leaving for the United States in good sanitary condition.

The following cases of contagious diseases were officially reported in the city during the past week: Scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, with no deaths.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported within this district.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Organization of city sanitary inspection service—Death from leprosy—Enteric fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, July 5, as follows:

During the week ended July 1, 1905, bills of health were issued to 2 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported. There was 1 death from leprosy.

As Congress has not yet passed the estimates for the new fiscal year beginning July 1, the President issued a decree continuing in force the various estimates as they were in June, until Congress shall pass the new estimates; hence the various Government services will continue unchanged, among them the sanitary department.

The city has been divided into 4 districts, each one with a physician as inspector. These inspectors have assistants to disinfect when necessary. They are to make house-to-house inspections. This began July 1.

I have been told by several physicians that there are several cases of enteric fever in town.

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox and yellow fever—No American bill of health given to steamship Ammon at ports of call between Talcahuana and Callao—Case of malarial fever on steamship Limari.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports as follows:

Week ended June 20, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes, 52, as follows: Yellow fever, 3; gastric fever, 3; infectious fever, 4; paludic fever, 1; pernicious fever, 7; enteric diseases, 5; grippe, 1; meningitis, 1; smallpox, 1; tetanus, 3; tuberculosis, 2; stillbirths, 1; from all other causes, 20.

On June 16 steamship *Ammon*, from Hamburg via South American ports, cleared for San Francisco via South and Central American and Mexican ports, with cabin passenger from here. One steerage passenger from ports south was placed in quarantine to complete 10 days from last exposure to plague infection. This vessel called at several ports between Talcahuana and Callao (Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Antofagasta, Tocopilla, and Iquique), at none of which did she receive an American bill of health. The master of the vessel explains this omission by saying that at Valparaiso he received orders to tranship the San Francisco cargo at Corinto.

At Callao these orders were rescinded and he was ordered to continue on to San Francisco. From each of the other ports he obtained American bills of health. Vessel fumigated here. June 19 steamship *Limari*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 1 cabin and 11 steerage passengers from here. Four cabin and 3 steerage passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine to complete 10 days. One passenger, a boy, passed by me, was refused passage by the ship's doctor because of an attack of fever. He had elevation of temperature when I examined him prior to the purchase of his ticket, but as he was malarial and I was confident of the cause of his high temperature I did not refuse to pass him. I saw

him next day. His condition was the same. I may add that he has been having fever for about 10 days, is not confined to bed, and is immune to yellow fever.

Three immune certificates were issued and 32 pieces of baggage inspected. Vessel fumigated.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, June 27, as follows:

Plague.

Great Britain.—A fatal case of plague occurred in Manchester on June 12. The plague patient had been employed as cook on the steamer *Hylas*, arrived from Argentina, via Hamburg, in Middlesbrough on June 8.

Turkey.—On the island of Bahrein in the Persian Gulf, 20 deaths from plague had occurred up to May 18.

Egypt.—During the period from June 3 to 10 there were registered 3 fresh plague cases, with 2 deaths.

Straits Settlements.—In the province of Wellesley a case of plague occurred on May 11.

British South Africa.—In Cape Colony, during the week ended May 13, there were registered 9 cases of plague, viz, 8 in East London and 1 in Queenstown.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended July 1, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 1 death from yellow fever; prevailing diseases, malarial and yellow fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fair.

Puerto Barrios so far remains free from infection.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 27	<i>Olympia</i>	41	.....	.....	.....
28	do	41	.....	.....	.....
29	Belize	18	.....	.....	.....

The steamer *Olympia* took bills of health from Livingston and Puerto Barrios, Guatemala.

Statement of yellow fever cases and deaths to date.

JULY 6, 1905.

Since June 21 there have been 8 cases of yellow fever in Livingston, of which number 2 terminated fatally. These with the 4 reported

before brings the total number of cases to date to 12 and the deaths to 5.

So far Livingston is the only infected point on the Guatemala coast.

HAWAII.

Plague at Hilo.

HONOLULU, *July 20, 1905.*

WYMAN, *Washington.*

There was a death from plague at Hilo on July 17.

COFER.

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended July 8, 1905. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; 1 death; prevailing diseases, malarial, mostly mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 2	Jos. Vaccaro.....	31	20	0	0
5	Nicaragua.....	18	3	0	0
7	Bratten.....	16	4	0	0

Reports from Puerto Cortez, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended June 16, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; 5 deaths from yellow fever; prevailing diseases, yellow fever and malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 19	España.....	15	0	0	0
19	Flandria.....	35	0	22	0
20	Hiram.....	15	0	0	0
23	Spero.....	17	0	0	0

a Steamship *Flandria* for New York via Kingston, 35 laborers for Inagua, all well.

Week ended June 30, 1905. Number of deaths, not reported; 5 deaths from yellow fever; prevailing diseases, yellow fever and malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 25	Gyller	15	0	0	0
29	Olympia	41	1	0	0

Yellow fever epidemic at San Pedro.

Week ended July 7, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 4,000. Number of deaths, not reported; 2 deaths from yellow fever; prevailing diseases, yellow fever and malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected.

Yellow fever is also epidemic at San Pedro, 35 miles from Puerto Cortez, on line of railroad. All of the smaller towns along the line reported clean.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 1	Hobil	16	0	0	0
2	Viator ^a	17	0	0	0
5	Carib II ^a	7	2	0	0

^a Schooner Carib II bound for New York; steamship Viator to Mobile via Baracoa, Cuba.

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Transactions of Service—Cholera and plague mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, June 15, as follows:

During the week ended June 10, 1905, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Neidenfels*, bound for Boston and New York, with a total crew of 63. All necessary precautions have been taken, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Lascars' effects disinfected.

During the week ended June 10, 1905, there were 5 deaths from cholera and 52 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal, during the week ended June 3, 1905, there were 747 cases of and 695 deaths from plague.

In India, during the week ended May 27, 1905, there were 26,420 cases of and 23,038 deaths from plague.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Rejections recommended—Infectious diseases in Italy—Tuberculosis hospital at Rome.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, June 26, as follows:

During the week ended June 24, 1905, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfect.
June 20	Calabria	New York	593	95	850
20	Romanic	do	1,449	250	1,780
22	Sicilia	do	1,093	110	1,250
23	Prinzess Irene	do	1,468	160	1,450
23	Montserrat	do	504	80	850

PALERMO.

June 21	Calabria	New York	354	41	417
---------	----------------	----------------	-----	----	-----

Rejections recommended.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Trachoma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
June 20	Calabria	27	.....	20	1	3	51
20	Romanic	60	3	15	1	13	92
22	Sicilia	42	5	18	.....	7	72
23	Prinzess Irene	26	1	14	.....	2	43
23	Montserrat	37	2	20	.....	2	61
	Total	192	11	87	2	27	319

PALERMO.

June 21	Calabria	28	8	3	39
---------	----------------	----	-------	---	-------	---	----

Infectious diseases.

For the week ended June 22, 1905, the following reports were officially registered:

Smallpox.—There were reported 6 cases in two communes of the Province of Lecce; 3 cases in two communes of the Province of Cosenza; 15 cases in five communes of the Province of Catania. Cases were reported in the Provinces of Potenza, Avellino, and at Savona (Genoa).

Measles.—Epidemic in the commune of Barrea (Province of Aquila).

Scarlatina.—Cases are reported at Ravenna.

Enteric fever.—Few cases in all provinces.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis.—Sporadic cases are reported in three provinces.

Enteric and typhus fever.—At St. Petersburg, for the week ended June 7, 1905, there were reported 135 cases of enteric fever and 7 cases of typhus fever.

For the week ended June 29, 1905, the following reports were officially registered:

Smallpox.—There were reported 3 cases in 2 communes of the Province of Lecce; 3 cases at Catania and 3 cases in 2 communes of the Province of Catania; 3 cases at Terranova (Caltanissetta); 4 cases at Aragona (Girgenti). No cases were reported in the Province of Palermo.

Measles.—Epidemics are reported in the provinces of Novara and Rovigo.

Scarlatina.—Still prevalent at Aidone (Caltanissetta). Cases are reported in the provinces of Girgenti and Palermo.

Enteric fever.—Cases are reported in the provinces of Milan and Reggio Emilia.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis.—Sporadic cases are reported in the provinces of Rome, Avellino, and Girgenti.

NEW TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL AT ROME.

The new hospital, Humbert I, built at Rome for indigent tubercular patients has begun operations. Without the intention of establishing a true sanatorium, the institution being designed as a refuge for patients suffering from chest troubles of every degree, the commission has been able to solve the problem of hospital care for the tubercular poor of Rome. The institution consists of 5 pavilions, of galleries for open-air treatment, of cottages, and of special booths, all fitted out according to the modern system of hospital hygiene.

JAPAN.

Reports from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Communicable diseases—Plague situation—Plague-infected rats found at Shimonoseki.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, June 10, 17, and 24, as follows:

During the week ended June 3, 1905, three steamships, having an aggregate personnel of 356 crew and 497 passengers, were inspected; 122 steerage passengers were bathed and their body clothing was disinfected; 362 intending immigrants to the United States were examined with reference to their freedom from any loathsome or dangerous contagious disease barring them under the immigration laws of the United States. One vessel, the United States naval transport *Zafiro*, carrying as surgeon a commissioned medical officer of the United States Navy, was granted a bill of health without inspection.

Additional cases of plague have appeared in Tokyo. Up to June 8 11 cases in all have been reported. None of these have occurred outside of Fukagawa Ku (the city of Tokyo is divided into 15 Ku or districts), a section not much frequented by foreign visitors or residents, and inhabited chiefly by the poorer class of Japanese.

Plague has made its appearance in Kagawa Ken, a prefecture in the northern part of the island of Shikoku, not to be confounded with Kanagawa Ken, in which latter prefecture Yokohama is situated. Doctor Shiga, the well-known bacteriological expert of Tokyo, who has investigated the outbreak, reports that during the period May 30–June 8 there have occurred in one village 15 cases of plague, with 8 deaths.

No further cases of plague are reported in Chiba Ken or in Osaka.

During the week ended June 10, 1905, five steamships, having an aggregate personnel of 274 crew, were inspected.

Reports of infectious diseases in Yokohama have been received at the consulate-general as follows: For the week ended May 28: Enteric fever, 2 cases, no deaths; diphtheria, 5 cases, 2 deaths; dysentery, 1

case, no death. For the week ended June 4: Enteric fever, 2 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 3 cases, 1 death; dysentery, 3 cases, no deaths. Apart from one or two imported cases of smallpox and the ever-present leprosy, no diseases quarantinable under the United States regulations have been notified in this city during the present year.

Speaking generally, the plague situation in Japan shows no tendency toward amelioration. Indeed, this infection has perhaps never manifested itself in a more threatening manner in this Empire than at the present time. Coupled with this statement, it should be mentioned that owing to the success with which the Japanese sanitary authorities have been able to stamp out previous outbreaks of this disease in their incipency, no extensive epidemic has yet been recorded in Japan proper (excluding Formosa). The plague epidemic in Kobe and Osaka of November, 1899, to January, 1900, described in Professor Kitasato's able brochure, entailed only 69 cases. In Tokyo, since my last report, 1 additional plague death is reported in the Fukagawa district. In the same district several plague-infected rats have been found. Also, a plague-infected rat has been discovered in Kanda Ku, one of the central districts of Tokyo. In Kagawa Ken, from the date of the first recorded cases, May 30 to June 14, 31 cases of plague with 19 deaths have been reported.

During the week ended June 17, 1905, three steamships, having an aggregate personnel of 374 crew and 478 passengers, were inspected; 131 steerage passengers were bathed and their body clothing was disinfected; 252 would-be steerage emigrants to the United States were examined with reference to their freedom from any loathsome or dangerous contagious disease.

Since my last report the plague situation in Japan has apparently improved.

A Shimonoseki telegram of the 19th instant states that plague-infected rats have been discovered in that city. Shimonoseki (or Bakan or Akamagaseki, as it is variously called) is separated by a narrow strait from the important coaling station of Moji, the two cities practically forming one harbor. It will be remembered that 3 cases of plague were detected among the crew of the British steamship *Sealda* at Moji in November last.

In Tokyo, since my last report, an additional case of doubtful plague has developed and several rats showing plague bacilli have been captured, all in the Fukagawa district of that city.

In Hagawa Ken no new case of plague has been notified since the 16th instant, and the disease seems to have been entirely eradicated. In the above-named prefecture (Kagawa Ken) 34 cases of plague, including doubtful cases, have occurred during the period May 30-June 16 in the village of Okashi. It is stated that no plague-infected rats have been found as yet in the above village.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Manchuria* recommended, June 11, for rejection: For Honolulu, 6; for San Francisco, 1.

Per steamship *Korea*, June 25, 1905: For Honolulu, 18; for San Francisco, 3.

MEXICO.

Report from Tampico—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Mortuary statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, July 10, as follows:

Week ended July 8, 1905. July 5, 1905, fumigated and passed British steamship *Mancunia*, bound for Norfolk via Perth Amboy, with 33 in the crew. Vessel sails in cargo of lead and copper bullion. July 6 fumigated and passed Austrian steamship *Pecine*, bound for Pensacola, with 25 in the crew. Vessel sails in ballast. July 7 fumigated and passed Norwegian steamship *Dagfin*, bound for Port Arthur, with 21 in the crew and 3 passengers. Vessel sails in ballast. Inspected and passed American steamship *Matanzas*, bound for New York via Habana, with 41 in the crew and 2 passengers. Vessel sails in general cargo, with live stock and cattle for Habana.

Mortuary report.—General paralysis, 1; diarrhea, 1; infantile diarrhea, 2; diarrhea and enteritis, 1; pneumonia, 2; tuberculosis, 1; pressure on the cord, 1; drowned, 1; gastro-enteritis, 1; chancre, 1; tetanus, infantile, 1; pernicious fever, 1; paludism, 1; total 15. Estimated population, 20,000. Mortality rate, 39.

No quarantinable disease has been reported during the past week.

Reports from Veracruz—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, July 3 and 10, as follows:

Week ended July 1, 1905.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	10
Vessels fumigated with sulphur to kill mosquitoes	4
Crew inspected and passed	473
Passengers inspected and passed	201

No quarantinable disease was reported during the week.

There was but little rain during the above period.

Week ended July 8, 1905.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	6
Vessels fumigated with sulphur to kill mosquitoes	1
Crew inspected	189
Passengers inspected	86

No quarantinable disease was reported during the week.

Occasional rains occurred. *Stegomyia* are not abundant.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port—Quarantine against Colon on account of plague.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports as follows: Week ended July 4, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; no deaths; prevailing diseases, mild type of malarial fever and tuberculosis; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

The governor of Bluefields proclaimed rigid quarantine against Colon, Panama, on June 30 because information reached this place stating that bubonic plague existed there.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 30	Alabama	19	0	0	0
July 2	Corinto	24	10	23	0

NORWAY.

Contagious diseases April, 1905.

[From official reports.]

The number of cases and deaths of infectious diseases for the month of April, 1905, was as follows: Enteric fever, 20 cases and 1 death; puerperal fever, 6 cases and 2 deaths; smallpox, 9 cases; varicella, 137 cases; scarlatina, 127 cases and 3 deaths; measles, 100 cases and 3 deaths; whooping cough, 493 cases and 37 deaths; diphtheria, 329 cases and 18 deaths; mumps, 76 cases; influenza, 496 cases and 9 deaths; dysentery, 1 case.

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Malarial fever on steamship Advance—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, July 3, as follows:

During the week ended July 1, 1905, the following vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health:

British steamship *Navigator* for New Orleans, via Mexican ports, June 25, with 34 crew and 1 passenger in transit.

American steamship *Advance* for New York, June 28, with 64 crew and 60 passengers.

British steamship *Beverly* for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, June 29, with 42 crew and 1 passenger in transit; fumigated.

British steamship *Barnton* for a port in the United States, via De Paix, Haiti, June 29, with 23 crew and no passengers; fumigated.

Norwegian steamship *Harald* for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, June 29, with 22 crew and no passengers.

Upon inspection of the steamship *Advance* one passenger with a temperature of 104° F. was rejected and sent to the hospital for treatment; the case proved to be one of malarial fever.

The steamship *Barnton* was fumigated on request by the Isthmian quarantine service.

A new case of yellow fever of a malignant type was found yesterday again in the vicinity of the principal hotels and saloons. The patient had been sick a week without medical attention. As no precautions had been taken in this case we may expect in due course of time to find other cases clearly traceable to this one.

Report from Panama—Confirmation of plague death at La Boca—Panama quarantined—Rat destruction to be attempted.

Consul-General Lee reports, June 26, as follows:

I have the honor to confirm the following telegram, sent to the Department on June 25: "Bubonic, stevedore, La Boca, fatal."

A negro stevedore employed at the La Boca wharf, 3 miles from Panama city, at the Pacific entrance to the canal, was taken to Ancon hospital on Wednesday last. On Friday he died. The autopsy showed that his death was due to bubonic plague.

Undoubtedly he received infection through handling cargo or through the agency of rats on board a steamer from Peru or ports on the west coast of South America.

Panama is quarantined against La Boca, and all possible precautions are taken by the sanitary authorities. An effort will be made to destroy all the rats in Panama.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended June 30, 1905. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; 3 deaths reported; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
June 24	Ellis	New Orleans	33	1	2	2
27	Herald	Colon	9	0	0	(a) 0
28	Bound Brook	Mobile	34	0	0	0
30	Fort Gaines	do	20	1	0	3

a Not inspected.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Plague in Manila and Cebu—Treatment at Mariveles Quarantine Station of army transport Sherman on account of case of smallpox on board—Inspection of vessels—Circular in regard to vaccination of crews.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports June 2, 9, and 15, as follows:

During the week ended May 27, 1905, there were no quarantinable diseases reported in the city of Manila.

During the week vessels cleared from Manila for ports in the United States or its dependencies as follows:

On May 24, 1905, the British steamer *Atholl*, with 46 crew, en route from Yokohama to New York, was granted a supplemental bill of health. Forecastles and storerooms fumigated with sulphur; crew inspected on board at hour of sailing; 5,665 pieces of cargo certified.

On May 26, 1905, the British steamer *Poona*, en route from Yokohama to Cebu, with 119 crew and 3 passengers, was granted a supplemental bill of health.

During the week ended June 3, 1905, quarantinable disease as follows was reported for the city of Manila:

Plague.—One case, 1 death.

CEBU.

In Cebu, during the same period, there occurred plague as follows: 2 cases, 2 deaths.

Smallpox.—On June 1, 1905, the United States Army Transport *Sherman* arrived from San Francisco with a case of smallpox on board in the person of one of the cabin stewards. The following letter was handed to our medical officer upon boarding the vessel:

U. S. A. T. SHERMAN,
Honolulu, Hawaii, May 12, 1905.

Doctor HEISER,

Chief Quarantine Officer Philippine Islands, Manila.

SIR: I have the honor to state that the U. S. A. T. *Sherman* left Honolulu for Guam and Manila this morning, and returned this afternoon with a case of smallpox on board, which was discovered after leaving Honolulu.

We have recommended that she put into the harbor, have the contacts removed and quarters of infected person disinfected. As he was a steward in first cabin, this would mean practically the whole ship.

This they have not thought desirable, so that we have simply removed the sick—1 certain case and 1 suspect—and we have declined to assume any responsibility in the matter.

Yours, respectfully,

L. E. COFER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.
A. N. SINCLAIR,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The case of smallpox was put off at the Mariveles Quarantine Station and the vessel was permitted to proceed to Manila to discharge the mail. The latter had been in a sealed hatch and was deemed unlikely to have become infected. Upon the accomplishment of the foregoing the vessel was remanded to the Mariveles Quarantine Station for disinfection. The total personnel on board—1,557 persons—were bathed and their effects disinfected. In view of the fact that the cabin passengers were most exposed to the disease, and therefore most likely to convey the infection, the most rigid disinfection was deemed necessary. The work outlined above was probably one of the largest tasks which any quarantine station has ever been called upon to perform. The fact that it was accomplished in less than two working days is ample evidence that the station is fully prepared to handle the amount of work for which it was built. It was also reported that several cases of measles had occurred during the voyage. The disinfection for smallpox also effectually guarded against the probability of measles being introduced into the islands. The latter is a rare disease in the Philippines. It is therefore desirable that no new infection of this character be permitted to enter.

The following vessels cleared for ports in the United States or its dependencies:

On May 31, 1905, the American ship *S. P. Hitchcock*, hemp laden, with 23 crew, cleared for the United States via Cebu and St. Helena. Holds of vessel were fumigated while in port.

On May 31, 1905, the British steamer *Sung Kiang*, with 67 crew and 14 passengers, en route from Hongkong to Iloilo, was granted a

supplemental bill of health. Vessel held in quarantine 2 days upon arrival here to complete 7 days from Amoy.

On May 31, 1905, the American steamer *Missouri*, with 36 crew, clearing for Boston and New York via Iloilo and Cebu, was granted a bill of health. Holds and forecastles were fumigated with sulphur while in port.

Vaccination of crews.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

MANILA, P. I., June 15, 1905.

To the masters, owners, and agents of vessels, and others concerned.

SIRS: Your attention is called to the fact that during the past four years the quarantine service has endeavored to vaccinate the crews of all vessels plying between ports of the Philippine Islands.

In order to lessen the liability of smallpox occurring among the crews on vessels, and to reduce to a minimum the necessity for placing crews in quarantine when smallpox is detected, this office asks your cooperation to the end that no new members of crews be employed who do not possess blue cards issued by this Service. When any person applies for a position aboard your vessels, he should be required to show a quarantine service blue vaccination card. If he does not have one he should be sent to this office at once to be vaccinated before allowing him to go aboard. By giving us your assistance in this matter commerce will be facilitated, your interests will be benefited, and the necessity for quarantining your vessels on account of unprotected members of the crew will be avoided.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.*

TURKEY.

Return of the pilgrimage of the Hedjaz.

[From the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, June 15 and 22, 1905.]

Movement of the pilgrims at the quarantine camp of Suakim.

May 29.—4 pilgrims returned from the Hedjaz.

Movement of pilgrims at the quarantine camp of Tor.

June 2.—5 pilgrims arrived by land route.

June 10.—1 pilgrim.

June 14.—2 foreign pilgrims arrived by land route; June 17, 7.

VENEZUELA.

Report from Maracaibo—Yellow fever present, but not in epidemic form—Certificate of health to be required for passengers for the United States.

Consul Plumacher reports, June 22, as follows:

There is no improvement in the condition of the public health of the city of Maracaibo. Yellow fever seems to spread. The consul of

Colombia, resident here only a few months, died a few days ago. Two of the assistants of the governor of the city are very ill with the fever, and there are also some cases in the German colony. Yellow fever is endemic here, but we have no fear that it will become epidemic. Up to date we have no cases on board of our ships. As a precaution I shall demand of all passengers to the United States a certificate of health before they can embark and before I give a clean bill of health. I shall keep you informed should the disease become severe.

WEST INDIES.

Report from Barbados—Inspection of vessels—Modification of quarantine on account of smallpox in Grenada—Tuberculosis on steamship Tagus—Examination of laborers for the Canal Zone.

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, June 28 and July 6, as follows:

During the week ended June 24, 1905, bills of health were issued to 4 steamships and no sailing vessels, with 164 crew, 25 cabin and 9 steerage passengers. Of this number I inspected 2 steamships, 34 crew, 20 cabin and 9 steerage passengers. There were 1 crew, 18 cabin and 6 steerage passengers taken on at this port.

On June 19 I viséed the bill of health of the Republic of Panama issued to the Royal Mail steamship *Tagus*, bound to Colon, via other ports on the Caribbean Sea, with 140 crew, 24 laborers, and passengers. On the voyage from Southampton to this port a corporal of the West India regiment, invalided home to Jamaica, died of tuberculosis of the lungs June 15, and was buried at sea. There were 33 certificates of vaccination issued to deck passengers for Colon and 200 to laborers recruited for work on the Panama Canal.

For the two weeks ended June 24 I examined 265 men to ascertain their fitness to act as laborers for work on the Panama Canal, and rejected 42.

On June 21 I fumigated with sulphur, to kill mosquitoes, all the compartments, including the empty holds of the British steamship *Horatio*, from Manaos, via Para, in water ballast, bound to Galveston, Tex. The crew, 34 in number, were free from any of the quarantinable diseases. The quarantine authorities of this port have so modified the quarantine restrictions against Grenada for smallpox that they apply only to vessels coming from the port of Grenville, in the infected district, providing, however, that all passengers arriving here from any port in Grenada bring certificates from the health officer of that island to the effect that they have not been in the infected area for fourteen days prior to the date of such certificates. I am told that this action was taken by the board to prevent any unnecessary delay to steamships on arrival at Barbados from St. George, the principal seaport of Grenada, 14 miles from the infected district.

The general sanitary condition of this island continues good; no quarantinable diseases have been reported.

During the week ended July 1, 1905, bills of health were issued to 3 steamships with 128 crew, 44 cabin, and 60 steerage passengers. Of this number I inspected 3 steamships, 82 crew, 14 cabin, and 60 steerage passengers. There were 21 cabin and 15 steerage passengers taken on at this port.

The general health of Barbados continues good, and even though the hot season is well advanced there is no increase in the general sickness. The mosquitoes have materially increased during the past month and many of the *Stegomyia fasciata* and of the *Culex fatigans* may be found. There are no diseases of a quarantinable nature now present on this island.

Report from Castries, St. Lucia Island—Transactions of Service—Mortality.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Fricks reports, July 1, as follows:

Week ended July 1, 1905:

Number of bills of health issued: Supplemental 5, original 1.

Number of vessels fumigated, none.

The sanitary condition of the port continues good.

There were during the month of June 44 deaths, none of them due to a quarantinable disease.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—UNTABULATED.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—New Castle.*—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 50,600. Total number of deaths, 51, including diphtheria 1, plague 2, and 5 from tuberculosis.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended June 26, 1905. Estimated population, 1,232. One death. No contagious diseases.

Governor's Harbor.—Week ended July 1, 1905. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended June 29, 1905. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended July 1, 1905. Estimated population, 12,650. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

CANADA—*Quebec, Sherbrooke.*—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 22, including 1 from whooping cough.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 24, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 13 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,609,377.

London.—One thousand and forty-seven deaths were registered during the week, including measles 38, scarlet fever 7, diphtheria 11, whooping cough 26, enteric fever 3, and 14 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 11.7 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,475 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from measles, 3 from scarlet fever, 5 from whooping cough, and 3 from diarrhea.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 24, 1905, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 16 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Wexford, viz, 4.7, and the highest in Clonmel, viz, 35.9, per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 138 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, measles 2, scarlet fever 1, and 35 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 24, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 15.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,749,917. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 9.6, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 18.6, per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 508, including diphtheria 4, measles 18, scarlet fever 2, and 18 from whooping cough.

SPAIN—Barcelona.—Ten days ended June 20, 1905. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 403, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 3, measles 12, whooping cough 8, smallpox 5, and 19 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 30 to July 21, 1905.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American consuls through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

[For reports received from December 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30, 1905.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Calcutta	May 27-June 10..	.....	14	
Madras	June 3-9 .....	.....	1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Africa:				
Goree-Dakar	May 31 .....	.....	1	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	May 27-June 11..	85	34	
British Honduras:				
Belize	June 30-July 6...	1	1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	June 6-20 .....	.....	7	
Guatemala:				
Livingston	June 10-July 6 ..	12	6	
Honduras:				
Puerto Cortez	June 15-July 6...	24	8	
San Pedro	July 6 .....	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Mexico:				
Tehuantepec	June 24-July 1...	1	1	
Veracruz (Coatzacoalcos, Tierra Blanca, and Vera- cruz).	June 18-July 11..	6	5	
Panama:				
Colon	June 16-July 1...	12	4	
Corozal	June 16-22	2	.....
Empire	June 16-22	1	.....
La Boca	June 16-22	2	.....
Panama	June 16-28	16	4	
Paraiso	June 23-28	1	.....
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo	June 22 .....	.....	.....	Present

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Africa:				
Cape Colony—				
East London.....	May 20-June 3...	4	1	
King Williams Town..	May 20-27	1	.....
Queenstown.....	May 20-27	1	.....
Arabia:				
Aden.....	May 21-28.....	2	.....
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
New Castle.....	May 13-27	2	.....
Sydney.....	May 6-27	3	1	
Northern Rivers Dis-				
trict.....	May 6-13	2	1	
Queensland—				
Brisbane.....	May 27-June 3...	1	1	
Ipswich.....	May 31 .....	.....	1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 13-27	14	.....
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 4-11 .....	.....	1	
China:				
Hongkong.....	May 6-13.....	10	9	
Egypt:				
General.....	May 20-June 22..	40	20	
Great Britain:				
Manchester.....	June 12 .....	.....	1	On steamship <i>Hylas</i> from Buenos Ayres, via Hamburg.
Hawaii:				
Hilo.....	July 17.....	.....	1	
Honolulu.....	July 5 .....	.....	1	
Olaa.....	June 30.....	.....	1	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and	Oct. 29-June 3....	152, 146	116, 757	
Sind.....				
Madras Presidency.....	Oct. 29-June 3 ...	9, 590	7, 498	
Bengal.....	Oct. 29-June 3 ...	127, 125	113, 537	
United Provinces.....	Oct. 29-June 3 ...	373, 911	340, 908	
Punjab.....	Oct. 29-June 3 ...	427, 831	361, 368	
Burma.....	Dec. 4-June 3 ...	1, 405	1, 254	
Central Provinces (includ-	Oct. 29-June 3 ...	13, 999	11, 064	
ing Berar).....				
Assam.....	Mar. 5-June 3 ...	2	.....	Imported.
Mysore State.....	Oct. 29-June 3 ...	10, 052	1, 728	
Hyderabad State.....	Oct. 29-June 3 ...	16, 167	14, 067	
Central India.....	Oct. 29-June 3 ...	4, 859	3, 863	
Rajputana.....	Oct. 29-June 3 ...	39, 822	34, 435	
Kashmir.....	Oct. 29-June 3 ...	4, 223	2, 651	
N. W. F. Province.....	Mar. 18-June 3 ..	4	4	Do.
Grand total.....		1,181,142	1,009,130	
Japan:				
Chiba Ken.....	May 29 .....	.....	1	
Kagawa Ken (Island of	May 30-June 16..	34	.....
Shikoku).....				
Tokyo.....	Apr. 18-June 8...	11	6	
Mauritius.....	June 8-15 .....	.....	3	
Peru:				
Callao.....	June 12	1	.....	June 4, case of plague on coast-
Payta.....	June 12 .....	.....	.....	ing vessel.
Philippine Islands:				Present.
Cebu.....	May 27-June 3...	2	2	
Manila.....	May 27-June 3...	1	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Willesley.....	May 5	1	.....

SMALLPOX.

Africa:			
Cape Colony—			
Cape Town.....	May 27-June 3...	2	.....
Sierra Leone.....	June 9-16.....	50	.....
Belgium:			
Brussels.....	June 10-17.....	.....	1
Brazil:			
Pernambuco.....	May 24-31.....	.....	249
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 27-June 11..	19	9
China:			
Hongkong.....	Apr. 30-May 13 ..	4	.....

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

[illegible]

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Cape Town.....	May 27	190,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	June 3	190,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catania.....	June 29	153,523	75	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coatzacoalcas.....	July 1	3,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cologne.....	June 24	425,808	140	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Colon.....	July 1	8,000	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copenhagen.....	June 24	500,000	143	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Corunna.....	do	50,000	18	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dublin.....	do	378,994	138	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....
Edinburgh.....	do	336,577	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	3
Fiume.....	June 25	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flushing.....	June 24	19,719	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 1	19,719	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frankfort on the Main	June 24	324,500	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....
Funchal.....	June 18	44,049	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	June 25	44,049	23	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geneva.....	June 17	115,600	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Girgenti.....	do	25,069	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glasgow.....	June 30	809,986	255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	12	11
Gothenburg.....	June 17	136,800	53	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Do.....	June 24	136,800	41	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Halifax.....	July 8	40,187	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg.....	June 24	772,852	224	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	1
Havre.....	do	130,196	67	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Hull.....	do	240,259	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Karachi.....	June 11	108,644	151	.....	63	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	9
Kingston, Canada.....	June 30	18,444	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 7	18,444	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston, Jamaica.....	June 24	52,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lausanne.....	June 17	5,200	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leeds.....	July 1	456,787	119	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Leipzig.....	June 24	456,126	140	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1
Leith.....	do	81,477	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Licata.....	June 17	25,500	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool.....	July 1	730,143	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	6	3
London.....	June 24	7,010,172	1,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	17	46	40
Lyon.....	do	900,000	49	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras.....	June 9	509,346	496	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Mainz.....	June 24	90,500	32	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....
Do.....	July 1	90,500	35	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Manchester.....	June 24	631,933	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	8	3
Mannheim.....	do	159,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Mazatlan.....	do	20,000	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Messina.....	do	107,000	25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	do	368,777	369	77	.....	.....	.....	9	7	.....	.....	3	6	2
Moscow.....	June 17	1,173,427	798	10	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	10	8	3	6
Newcastle on Tyne.....	do	264,511	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	June 24	264,511	81	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2
Nottingham.....	do	239,753	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Nuremberg.....	do	285,000	107	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Palermo.....	June 17	330,000	105	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paris.....	June 24	2,660,559	261	231	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	4	2	10	8
Plymouth.....	do	115,000	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 1	115,000	38	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port au Prince.....	June 19	60,000	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 26	60,000	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prague.....	June 24	223,331	137	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Quebec.....	July 8	70,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam.....	June 24	373,747	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Do.....	July 1	373,747	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
St. George's, Bermuda	June 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John, N. B.....	July 8	40,709	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Petersburg.....	July 17	1,248,122	852	113	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	26	14	18	51	10
St. Stephen, N. B.....	July 8	2,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salford.....	June 17	220,957	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Do.....	June 24	220,957	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....
South Shields.....	June 17	109,360	34	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	2	.....	.....
Do.....	June 24	109,360	34	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1
San Feliu de Guixols	June 25	11,333	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 2	11,333	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santander.....	June 25	53,574	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheffield.....	June 17	426,686	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	12	1
Do.....	June 24	426,686	132	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	15	3

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Smyrna	June 18	60,000	71	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1
Stockholm	June 10	318,398	87	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Do	June 17	318,398	86	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Do	June 24	318,398	86	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tarragona	do ..	19,600	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Do	July 1	19,600	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	do ..	226,365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	July 8	226,365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trapani	June 17	61,477	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuxpam	July 4	13,000	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utiila	June 10	700	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	June 17	700	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	June 24	700	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venice	June 17	169,417	66	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vienna	June 24	1,897,630	620	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5
West Hartlepool	do ..	66,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor	July 9	3,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

A. H. GLENNAN,
*Acting Surgeon-General,
United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.*